

Auctions.

BOOK AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd April, 1879, at 3 o'clock P.M.—

A number of SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS, comprising: Reading Books, Dictionaries, Spelling Books, Arithmetics, Works on Astronomy, Geography, Arithmetic, Chemistry, History, &c., &c. English and Latin Lexicons, Ollendorf's German Method, German Geography, History, Grammar, &c. Field Exercise, Sailors' Horn Books, Manual of Gunnery, Sword-Exercise, Jouill's Fortifications, Military Engineering, Modern Linguist, Tate's Magnetism, Sundry French Works, &c., &c.

The whole will be on view on and after Tuesday.

Hongkong, March 29, 1879. ap7

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANTLE-PIECE MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CROCKERY-WARE, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

3rd April, 1879, at 2 p.m., at the Residence of C. Vogel, Esq., No. 2, Queen's Road,—

The whole of his SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., Comprising:—

Brown Rep-covered Mahogany Drawing-room Suite, Marble-top Blackwood Round Table and Tea Pots, Sets of Canton Tea Pots, Flower Stands, Canton Vases, Mantle-piece Mirrors, Engravings and Chromo Lithographs, Fender and Irons, Laces, Curtains and Cornices, Drawing-room Billiard Table with Marking Board, Chen, &c., &c., Teakwood Dining Table and Whatnots, Sideboard, Arm Chairs, Green and Gold Dinner Set, Hand Painted Dessert Set, Glassware, Platedware, Cutlery, Ice Chest, Meat Safe, American Bed with Spring and Hair Mattresses, Couch, Chairs, Cheval Glass, Lady's Writing Desk, American-made Bureau, Wardrobe, Marble Top Toilet Table and Mirror, Marble Top Washstand and Services, Chest of Drawers, Clothes Horse, Bath Tubs, Commodes.

Also,

A COTTAGE PIANO, by DOERNER STEINFELDER & Co.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view the day before the Sale.

TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Bank

Notes. Hongkong, March 19, 1879. ap3

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, or a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract, —

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Note:—The Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ZEPHYRUS, American barque, Capt. D. Bradford—Meyer & Co.

JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German brig, Capt. A. H. KRONKE—Wieder & Co.

GOLDEN FLEECE, British barque, Capt. James Wilshire—Gilmans & Co.

ONIDA, British ship, Captain S. Clyma, Gibb, Livingston & Co.

JAN PETER, German barque, Capt. K. Evert—Meyer & Co.

USAROS, Norwegian barque, Captain L. Berg—Arnhold Karberg & Co.

CHOTIC, British barque, Captain John Harrison—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

ATICE, German steamer, Capt. Bunge—Order.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENSIN and NEWHOWWANG.)

The Steamship

"GLENCOE,"

Capt. GULLAND, will leave for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 3rd Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. ap3

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HONOLULU.

The 41 American Ship "REPUBLIC" Capt. Holmes, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. my1

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer ICHANG will make daily trips between Hongkong and Canton on THURSDAY and SATURDAY and SUNDAY Next, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Instant. Leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M. and Canton at 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, and 7 A.M. and 3 P.M. on SUNDAY.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. ap7

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 100.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.—WOOSUNG RIVER.

WOOSUNG INNER BAR SIGNALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st March, 1879. Geometrical Signals were substituted for the flags formerly used for showing the depth of water on the Bar during the day.

For particulars see Notice to MARINERS No. 98 of the 31st January last, which was published in the Hongkong and Shanghai Papers up to this date.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

GERALD E. WELLESLEY, Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Shanghai, 31st March, 1879

ap7

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions on the Owners' behalf, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th April, 1879, at 5.30 p.m.—

On the GROUND, all that PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, at Kowloon, known as GARDEN Lot No. 4, formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. H. NOTLEY.

Dimensions—North 297' 0" South 280' 0" East 57' 0" West 204' 0".

Area 37,649 square feet.

Crown Rent \$17.27 per Annum.

This Lot forms a most eligible site for a BUNGLOW, or BATHING HOUSE, and embraces a CAPITAL GARDEN of VEGETABLE TABLE imported for the purpose.

TERMS OF SALE.—No advance at any bidding under \$5. Half of the Purchase Money at the fall of the hammer, and the Balance within three days. Possession to be taken on the day of Sale. All expenses of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser as usual.

For further Particulars, apply at the Office of Mr. R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor, 16, Queen's Road.

T. G. GLOVER, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879 ap3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Mr. H. M. BLANCHARD will ACT AS AGENT of the above Company.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. ap1

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

MRA. M. ROZA PEREIRA, is hereby authorized to SIGN BILLS OF LADING by the Company's Steamers.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. ap1

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.—Per Glencoe, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 2nd inst.

FOR MALTA.—Per Panay, at 1.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd inst.

FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Per Radnorshire, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd April.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—Per Bowen, at 8.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd April. (Private ship rates).

FOR BANGKOK.—Per Danube, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 3rd April.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet Amazon will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples to Saloon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Thibet will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 1, Amoy, British steamer, from Canton.

April 1, Chop-chung, Chinese Revenue Cruiser, from Canton.

April 1, Jeddah, British steamer, 1541.

J. L. Clark, Penang March 20, and Singapore 24, General.

BUN HIN CHAN.

April 1, Glenorchy, British steamer, 1775.

J. S. Hogg, Saigon March 28, Rice.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

April 1, Amazone, French steamer, 2102.

Lorillard, Shanghai March 29, Mails and General.

MESSAGERS MARITIMES.

April 1, Elizabeth Childs, British barque, 201.

Lindbergh, put back, General.

WEILER & Co.

April 1, Adria, British steamer, 781.

E. Stewart, Saigon March 25, Rice.—P. & O. B. N. Co.

April 1, Albany, British steamer, 366.

Ashton, Tamsui March 26, Taiwan Foo.

AMAO 30, and Swatow 31, General.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

April 1, Yotting, British steamer, 286.

S. W. Goggin, Swatow March 31, General.

KWOK ACEHONG.

MONDAY, April 1, 1879.

MEMO. FOR TOMORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast Ports.

Glencoe leaves for Shanghai, &c.

Auction.

3 p.m.—Sale of Books by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 3:—

Daylight.—Glencoe leaves for Shanghai, &c.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr Vogel's residence, No. 2, Queen's Road.

4 p.m.—Down leaves for Port Darwin, Cooktown, &c.

FRIDAY, April 4:—

Goods per Glenfallach undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, April 5:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, April 7:—

Goods per Glencoe undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, April 9:—

Chumun leaves for San Francisco.

5.30 p.m.—Sale of

Aden Australia Winter." The passengers subscribed £5 for him. We believe "Thomas Aden Australia Winter" may, according to custom, be considered a native of Stepney.

THE public entertainment given last evening at the Good Templars' Reading Room, Fletcher's Buildings, attracted a good house; the audience, as well as the performers, being, principally, soldiers and sailors. A very full programme was presented, Mr Mounter of the *Charybdis*, who distinguished himself so much at the last Temperance Hall Entertainment, being called upon to perform the lion's share of the work. The songs and recitations were very well rendered, notably those by Mr Corbett of H. M. S. *Lily*, who sang of the fondness of the fair sex towards the sailors when far away; and those by Messrs. Williams, Ward, and Durrell. The meeting separated shortly before 11 o'clock.

We again make room in this issue for several cuttings from the Home papers to hand by the *Gloucester*, believing our readers will rather enjoy their English news in advance of the mail. Amongst the other items are two important cases in the High Court of Justice on February 20th, one an appeal in the case of Provost v. Langton and Riley, on which we commented editorially the other day; the other an action in connection with the collision of Penang between the P. & O. *Khedive* and the steamer *Voorwaarts*, when the latter was partially sunk. She was afterwards raised and brought on to Singapore for repairs at the New Harbour Dock, and is now declared to be perfectly seaworthy. The Court holds that both were to blame, and gives decree accordingly.

Both judges sat to-day in Summary Jurisdiction, but the cases were mostly uninteresting. An application was made by Mr Holmes, on behalf of Mr Smith of Messrs. Blackhead & Co., to take out of Court a sum of \$651, which had been paid in by Mr Theodore Pustau in satisfaction of a judgment debt. The application was opposed by Mr Wotton, on behalf of the official assignee, who claimed this sum as forming part of the bankrupt estate of W. Pustau & Co. It appears that the money of Mr Theo. Pustau had been stopped at the Bank by the official assignee, but subsequently a petition was made to allow of a compromise, by giving Mr T. Pustau command of a portion of the money; but as the creditors refused to allow Mr W. Pustau any money out of the estate to go to Hamburg, the Chief Justice had refused the petition. His Lordship now said that the proper course would be to take out an interpleader summons, but as the hearing in bankruptcy of W. Pustau is to take place on Thursday, the case was allowed to stand over till Friday, when such a step may not be necessary.

THE O. & O. S.S. *Gaelic* had harrainbow up this morning, and a steam-launch was engaged to meet the steamer about ten miles outside to bring back a large party of residents who accompanied this fine vessel for that distance on her trip to Yokohama and San Francisco. This display of flags and friendliness was owing to the fact that Mr G. B. Emory, the popular agent of the Company at this port, took his departure in the *Gaelic* for a well-earned holiday.

Mr Emory has been a resident in Hongkong for the last ten years, and during that period he has not only been a prominent member of the American section of our community, but an active and hearty supporter of all the amusements and recreations of this cosmopolitan Colony. We hope that his health will be so improved that his return may not be extended over many months. Mr Blanchard acts as agent of the O. & O. Company in the meantime. Captain Kidley, the captain of the *Gaelic*, who has also gone home by this opportunity, carries with him the sincere good wishes of a large number of residents.

The British barque *Elizabeth Childs*, which left here for Newchwang on Saturday, the 29th ult., put back here to-day in consequence of having been boarded by pirates. She was towed to sea on Saturday, and when off Mendoza Island between 7 and 8 p.m. a junk ranged alongside. It was soon evident what her intentions were. Stink-pots were hoisted on board by the d. z. men, and a volley was fired on board from small arms. The pirates, numbering about 50 men, boarded the ship before the crew had time to consider their position, and the rascals had everything their own way. They drove the captain and officers below, and the men forward; five or three took refuge on the jibboom, while some ran up the fore-topsail. The pirates having once got on board and no resistance being offered, ceased firing, and having possessed themselves of the ship's chronometer, and the Captain and Chief Officer's watches, next ransacked the vessel, going below and breaking open some of the cargo. There seems to have been some misunderstanding among the

pirates as to the vessel they had got hold of, for when, in answer to their queries as to the vessel's destination, they were assured that she was not going to Shanghai, they swore very fluently, in English and Chinese, anathematizing themselves and everybody else concerned. The lights of a steamer bearing down upon them hoisted in sight at this time and caused the freebooters to speedily decamp, leaving a musket and several bullets on board as tokens of their visit, the musket being of a much superior quality to any that the *Elizabeth Childs* had with her. Those on board the barque report that no fewer than fifty pirates boarded the vessel, and that they were on board, with full possession of the ship, about a quarter of an hour. Another junk was lying about two cables' lengths off during the whole proceedings, evidently a consort of the rascals who attacked the barque. It is just possible that they mistook the *Elizabeth Childs* for the *Helena*, which left here on the 28th ultimo, with a large quantity of prepared opium on board. The pirates were at all events much disappointed, but they nevertheless behaved honorably in so far as they did not fire when they found no resistance offered and took none of the clothes of the crew. The Captain took refuge in a cupboard and had the satisfaction of seeing his crew ransacked, he himself being out of sight.

We are not to have one of the 100-ton guns, it seems, for the Hongkong defences. We read that the four 100-ton guns purchased of Sir William Armstrong and Co. by the British Government are to be appropriated to the defence of Malta and Gibraltar, two to each station. They will be mounted behind earthworks, in barbette, and a plan has been devised by the Elswick firm whereby the loading of these monster guns can be effected under cover, by manual power. The guns will be brought to Woolwich, and duly subjected to proof, before being sent to their final destination. The price to be paid for each gun, we believe, is £2,000.

Those in Hongkong who enjoyed the great artistic treat provided for us by the performance by the Choral Society of "H. M. S. *Pinafore*," will not be surprised to hear from New York that "this comic opera is the rage of the town. It is played in four theatres in the city to crowded houses, and in ten other theatres in smaller cities. Its catch words, its gags, and the sprightly points of its dialogue are the catch-words of the streets and places of public resort, and a selection of the music is played by all the theatre orchestras. There never was before such a theatrical furor in this country about anything put on the stage."

THE following notifications are from the London *Gazette* of February 18th:

27th Foot.—Major Andrew David Geddes to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. H. H. Morant, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, re-tired on half-pay; Capt. Henry Burch Pye Phillips to be Major, vice A. D. Geddes; Lieut. Charles William Hard to be Capt., vice J. M. Kerr, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Lieut. Alexander James Irvine to be Capt., vice H. B. V. Phillips, promoted; Lieut. John Cave Bayly is seconded for special service at the Cape of Good Hope. — War Office, Pall Mall, February 18th.

The following items of Naval news are from the *Straits Times*:

H. M.'s gun-boat *Frolic*, Commander Rickman, will leave for Saigon and Hongkong at day light on Tuesday (25th). Capt. A. E. Dupuis, her former commander, left for Southampton by mail steamer on the 22nd.

H. B. M. steam corvette *Modeste* arrived this morning (20th) at Tanjong Pagar Dock, after a cruise to Penang and the Native States. After she shall have coaled at Tanjong Pagar, the *Modeste* will take up position in the man-of-war anchorage in the harbour. It is expected that in about two months the *Modeste* will be relieved by the *Juno*, upon which she will leave for Shanghaia, staying, however, at Hongkong on the way for a couple of months.

To the naval officers on the China Station the following paragraph from an exchange may be interesting, if not instructive:

Much indignation is expressed at Portsmouth at the conduct of a young lieutenant, who recently had between twenty and thirty senior officers in a miniature "Lightning" going full speed against a heavy head sea, and yet did nothing. Liberal offers were made to him before starting, but without success, and it is felt that such an opportunity for accelerating the flow of promotion in the service is not likely to occur again for some time.

The instructions for the *Encounter* to proceed to the China Station through the Suez Canal having been canceled, her present orders are to proceed to the Cape, there to place herself at the disposal of the senior naval officer, should her services be needed. The *Encounter* is a wooden corvette, having a complement of 280 officers and men, including 30 marines.—*Home Paper*, Feb. 21st.

The new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Com., ay for the conveyance of mail to and from the East was presented in Parliament on the evening of the 11th March; the average rate of speed is to be eleven knots between Brindisi, Alexandria, Suez and Bombay, and 10½ knots between Suez and Shanghai; the total amount of the subsidy is £370,000 and the penalties will be £20,000.

The Home News of Feb. 21st, announces that arrangements have been made at last by which a limited number of passengers can proceed through France to and from Brindisi with the Indian mails; hitherto none have been permitted to accompany the mails between Paris and the Italian frontier. A sleeping-car will be attached to the train carrying the mail, and passengers securing their places beforehand will find accommodation reserved for them from Calais to Bologna, breakfast and dinner being served in the cars at reasonable prices. At present the number of passengers will be limited to twelve, and the price from Calais to Bologna, or vice versa, in addition to the railway fare, will be £2 10s.; as soon as arrangements are made to run distance. Homeward passengers, on application to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's agent at Brindisi, will be able to purchase tickets for the homeward route.

In the home papers to hand by this mail, we read of the final disposal of the case against the man Mullins, the seaman who was convicted at the last session of sending a threatening letter to Mr. Gray, the Assistant Secretary to the Marine department of the Board of Trade. Mr Justice Hawkins (Central Criminal Court, February 11) said he was perfectly satisfied that when the prisoner wrote the letter to Mr. Gray he had no intention to murder him or to intimidate him in the performance of his duty, or to extort money from him; he merely wished to force Mr. Gray to institute legal proceeding against him, and thus give him an opportunity of bringing before the public what he conceived to be his grievances against the Board of Trade. He (the Judge) moreover believed that the prisoner now regretted the course he had taken, and had attempted never again to commit a similar act. This being the case, he thought he was justified in merely calling upon the prisoner to enter into his own recognizances in £100, and find one surety in £50, to come up for judgment if he was called upon to do so, and at the same time to be of good behaviour for the future. This same Mullins, was engaged as one of the crew of the steamer *Scotland*, which was here the other day, and was prevented from coming out with her by this charge being preferred against him. "The English Consul at Port Said had this same man before him some time ago," we hear from a private letter from Port Said, "for insubordination on board ship—conduct" he said, "more like that of a madman than a human being in his senses." The Consul sent him to jail for three months, and during the period of his incarceration the man wrote, and forwarded to him, volumes of poetry, "from grave to gay, from lively to sly,"—some of it wonderfully beautiful and sensible, other specimens simply rank absurdity and lunatic ravings. A great part of it was an intercession for a consideration by Her Majesty of the grievous and manifold wrongs he had sustained and suffered at the hands of the Board of Trade. The story is a very sad one, as are most cases of dethroned reason. Mullins, is a fine looking, well-built, strong, ruddy fellow; you would never suspect him of lunacy until he begins to speak. There you see it all at a glance."

All the colonies have the loafer question to trouble them in some shape or other; in India the difficulty is simply overwhelming. The most heart-rending thing there is to see how soon a young fellow, "down on his luck" becomes a loafer. There have been schemes innumerable for grappling with the question, but little has been done to effectually meet it. The question is now being discussed in Australia whether it is the duty of the State, or, for the matter of that, of anybody else, to keep loafers alive at all; and the general idea seems to be that it would be wise to improve him altogether off the face of the Earth. "Mr Beauchamp, a very useful public man in all matters relating to practical philanthropy, has openly declared that it is a waste of money to prevent them dying. And a great many people agree with him,—that to house them, and feed them on what are known as medical comforts, is an error in social economy, more especially as their misfortunes are, in this part of the world, the result of their own bad conduct."

CONSIDERABLE attention has been directed in Liutitong to the subject of Foreign missions, by Mr R. Henry Brunton, an old resident in Japan, who, in a recent lecture delivered at the Working Men's Club and Institute, Bathgate, ventured to make a rather fierce attack on missions generally, for which he has been roundly called to task by those who have the welfare of the Missions at heart, and are at least as capable as he is of giving an opinion as to their success or failure. Mr Brunton holds that, in contra-distinction to Roman Catholic missionaries, Protestants pay too great attention to their own comforts and that of their families, to ever show anything approaching a similar result in their proselytizing operations; and on the general question he holds that energy, money, and labour are spent on the outside world, which, in the name of everything that is reasonable, would be more profitably expended at home. Rev. J. A. Kerr Bain, writes, from the Free Church Manse, Livingston, as follows:

My sojourn in Japan, a few months ago, was a much shorter one, as I understand, than Mr Brunton's was, but I had time to see something about their work. None of those missionaries belong to the Church of which I am a minister; and others I had no special partiality towards that country as a field of missionary labour. I am therefore free to say that if anything struck me about Japan as distinguished from other missionary fields, it was the hospitableness and growing prosperity of the

missionary operations there. All the missionaries feel that the interest of the people in Christianity was just then rapidly widening and deepening. As a matter of fact, larger numbers were giving evidence of genuine adherence to the Christian faith than had fallen within the experience of the oldest missionaries. Dr. Hepburn, the American Presbyterian veteran of missions in Japan—a man of wide accomplishment and of large experience, and somewhat beyond the influences of groundless enthusiasm—expressed himself to me as more full of hope than ever he had been since he settled in that land. He first, and others since—and not have only in the interests of religion, but also of education and scholarship and philanthropy—have laboured long and well; yet not so long as to render it otherwise than very gratifying to the friends of evangelisation that the religion of Christ seems already to be taking some permanent hold of so interesting and so beautiful a country.

Police Intelligence.

Ho A-wnn, the widow who was charged with exposing a dead child in the public streets, was brought up again to-day, when Mr May fined her \$20 with the alternative of seven days imprisonment. Tang Wan-hing, the master of the Hang Man Iki Shop, No. 14, Staunton Street, was fined \$10 for neglecting to affix a stamp to a receipt for a sum of \$10.

Leung Alan, coolie, was fined \$2 25, failing payment 12 days' imprisonment, and was bound moreover to enter into his own recognizances to be of good behaviour for six months, for having created a disturbance with a sweet-stuff man with whom he attempted to trade.

The account of the Fan-On pawnshop was fined \$200 for having a quantity of prepared opium in his possession, and the opium and utensils were ordered to be confiscated.

Mok A-yip, cook to Mr P. M. Alyes of the Treasury, was fined \$1 for using bad language to his employer when told to cook some birds which his master had shot. Defendant stated, in reply to the Magistrate, that he was paid \$2 per month wages, and his food.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

A special telegram from Kandahar to a contemporary gives the following account of the late attack on General Biddulph's rear-guard.

A smart affair took place on the 26th at Rushdie-i-Nakhud, half-way between Girish and Girish, resulting in the death of Major Reynolds, 3rd Sind Horse. Colonel Malcolmson of that regiment, with 90 sabres and two companies of 2nd Beluchis, forming the rear guard of General Biddulph's division, was attacked in the afternoon by a body of tribesmen from Zamindawar, who came on, banners flying and in compact order. The attacking force is given at 1,400 to 2,000 Afghans. Stables were just over, and the Beluchis were cooking dinners when the alarm was given. Our men quickly saddled up, and fell in, the cavalry on the left. The enemy came on steadily. In spite of a heavy fire from Enfields, our cavalry charged and broke them up into small parties, which retreated fighting desperately. The pursuit was continued as far as the nature of the ground permitted. Major Reynolds received a bullet early in the fight, but yet led his squadron to the charge till his horse fell in an irrigation channel, and he was cut up before he could disengage himself. Five of our savars were killed and 20 wounded. Colonel Malcolmson was slightly wounded in the sword arm.

The rear-guard of General Biddulph's consisting of two hundred and fifty Sabres 3rd Sind Horse, and one hundred men of the 2nd Beluchis, were out day's march behind the main body. The attack was made about four in the afternoon while the Cavalry were halting. The 2nd Beluchis opened fire, and the 3rd Sind Horse charged the enemy in flank, who retreated leaving a hundred and sixty dead. Lehlakabad, March 5.—The messenger of Yaqub Khan, who brought news of the Amir's death, was very insolent in demeanour to Major Cavagnari, and was soon brought to see his mistake.

The desertion of the Afghans with arms and ammunition from regiments on service is assuming a most serious proportion.

Calcutta, March 7.—The Commander-in-Chief has just arrived from the Front. He starts for Kohat on Sunday, and thence to Lahore, where he meets the Viceroy to consult about the advance of the troops. Sir Sam Browne is still here, with what object is not known.

Lahore, March 7.—The Civil and Military Gazette hears on reliable authority that Sharwanaz Khan had recently arrived at Kabul with Russian Government despatches to Yaqub Khan, and was sent on with the letters to the British Officials at Jelalabad. The Russian despatch recommended the adoption of every means, whether negotiation or force, to prevent the further British advance.

That the appointment of a Resident be urged at points now reached, and that Russia would inform the British Government that the advance of the British troops to Kabul would cause a rupture between Russia and England.

London, March 7.—Advice has been received that a sanguinary struggle between the partisans of the rival pretenders to the throne followed the death of the Amir at Masarsherif, and that the partisans of Yaqub Khan were victorious in the end.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT MANDALAY.

Notwithstanding the increase to our provincial forces of about 4,000 men, and the orders issued to the military to hold themselves in readiness at short notice, it is difficult to ascertain with anything like certainty what the programme of the Government really is with regard to Upper Burma. A mission to the Court of Mandalay seems to be on the tapis, to which, we hear, Mr De Courcy Ireland, Deputy Commissioner, and Mount Oon, the 2nd Judge of the Small Cause Court, are to be attached. Whether the King will head the mission, whether the mission, if it starts, is to be merely the bearer of an ultimatum requiring the King to comply with certain conditions we intend to impose, or if it is to precede the advance of our troops we are not yet in a position to say. So far, barring the massacre of the Princes and their families, the Burmese Government have offered us no just grounds for taking extreme measures, and we are not likely, therefore, to think of doing anything which may be construed into hostility, unless King Thibaw proves

obstreporous and unwilling to listen to reason. We think it therefore probable that the object of our forces is for the purpose of emphasizing our demands and to overawe the Burmese Government in the event of any attempt to molest our subjects in Mandalay. But whatever may be the order of the programme, we may be certain that the Government is not going to all the heavy expense it is now incurring without expecting very substantial results.—*Rangoon Gazette*, (March 14th).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, FEB. 20.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.
(Sittings in Banco, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and MR Justice MELLOR.)

PROVOST V. LANGTON AND ANOTHER.

This case was recently tried at great length before the Lord Chief Baron in the Exchequer Court—an action against a firm of manufacturers for supplying cotton goods in an unmerchantable state, by reason, as was alleged, of improper sizing, which caused mildew. The jury after a protracted trial found in favour of the plaintiff for damages to the amount of £1,678; and this was an application upon the part of the defendants for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence.

Mr Herschell, Q. C., now moved, on the part of the defendants, for a new trial, to set aside the verdict, and for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The action, he said, was not for sizing the goods, for the plaintiff knew they would be heavily sized, but for their being so mildewed as to be unmerchantable, in consequence of the sizing. He urged that the microscope failed to discover any trace of the fungoid growth which constituted mildew; that the plaintiff's experiments were fallacious, and that those for the defendants showed that there was no mildew, but only discoloration that was caused by the plaintiff's own packing of the goods—a packing in tarpaper.

The Lord Chief Justice asked whether the Lord Chief Baron was satisfied with the verdict.

Mr Herschell said there could be no doubt of it, for he had largely contributed to it, by telling the jury that the experiment made by Professor Thompson—a witness for the plaintiff—afforded them a short cut to the transmission of the mildew to other cloth, and its subsequent growth thereon; though the experiment, after all, was fallacious, for it only showed a mere spread of the discoloration.

The Lord Chief Justice observed that, if the Lord Chief Baron took so strong a view in favour of the plaintiff, he would probably present the same view to the jury on another trial of the cause.

Mr Herschell observed that perhaps the Lord Chief Baron might not try the cause a second time (it being a Queen's Bench cause).

Mr Justice Mellor observed that it would be a strong thing to set aside a verdict in which the Judge concurred.

Mr Herschell said the Lord Chief Baron took a strong view against the defendants and urged that the evidence did not justify it.

Mr Justice Mellor observed that it was an oil complaint against Manchester goods, especially in China.

Mr Herschell said that one of the chief points for the defence was that, though mildew was well known in Shanghai, the appearance in this case was quite new, and entirely different in colour from the well-known appearance of mildew.

The Lord Chief Justice observed that the cause had been tried in the metropolis.

Mr Herschell said that was so; it had been removed by the plaintiff from Manchester; but the defendants thought would have been more fairly tried at Manchester, because then some manufacturers would have been upon the jury and they would have understood the case. The defendants called the witness who had the care of the composition use an size, and proved its ingredients, one of which, no doubt, was chloride of magnesia, but another was a compound of zinc, an antiseptic.

The Lord Chief Justice observed

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Glenloch* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879. ap4

FROM GLASGOW, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenoe* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 31, 1879. ap7

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALLA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSAILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1879,

at Noon, the Company's S. S.

AMAZONE, Commandant LORENZI, with

MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and

CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above place.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London, as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.

the 4th April, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Ex "Yangtze."

H. L. c/o Mr. Marty, No. 1, case Arms, from Marseilles.

Ex "Ara."

H. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge Salmon & Co., 1 case Hosiery, from London.

Ex "Anadyr."

M F (in diamond) W M C (underneath)

No. 15, Order, 1 case Umbrellas, from London.

A M Nos. 1/20, Mr A. Marty, 20 casks Wine, from Marseilles.

E S Nos. 101/05, Order, 5 cases Mer-

TO chandize, from Marseilles.

Lient. Joubert Hanot, 2 cases Wax, from Saigon.

North China Ins. Co., 1 case Books, from London.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

To Let.

To BE LET.

On Shemeen—Canton.

THE SPACIOUS PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs OLYPHANT & Co., Comprising: DWELLING House, with Go- down, TEA and SILK ROOMS attached.

For Particulars, apply to

EDWARD DAVIS,

Canton.

Canton, March 12, 1879. ap12

TO LET.

OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR,

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to

J. NOBLE,

No. 8, Queen's Road

Hongkong, March 13, 1879. ap13

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central, Possession 1st March next.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East.—

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2 and 4, Praya East.

As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the Dwelling to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchoi, MARINE LOT 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchoi Pier. Timber received on Stacks or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GO-

DOWNS, Nos. 64 and 66, Praya Central.

Apply to

WO HANG,

Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

Mails.



Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Kunks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHANGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation and prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

Notices of FIRMS.

NOTICE.

Royal Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have This Day taken over charge of the Hong Kong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE Risks at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

GILMAN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874